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NEWS 4	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 5	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 6	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 7	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 9	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 10	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
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NEWS 12	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 14	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 16	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 17	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 19	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS 20	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
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NEWS 24	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 26	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 27	Mar 20	EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
NEWS 28	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 29	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 30	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 31	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 33	Jun 13	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 35	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS 40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 42	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 43	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS 44	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available

NEWS 45 Jun 25 HSDB has been reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS	April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:29:33 ON 01 JUL 2003  
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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:29:33 ON 01 JUL 2003  
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=> s mastic gum and benzoin and ethanol  
30 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 3 MASTIC GUM AND BENZOIN AND ETHANOL

=> d 11 1-3 bib, kwic

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL  
AN 2003:145922 USPATFULL  
TI Gum resin as a carrier for topical application of pharmacologically active agents  
IN Battaglia, Alex, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003099666 A1 20030529  
AI US 2002-53313 A1 20020118 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-299377P 20010618 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP RAE-VENTER LAW GROUP, P.C., P.O. BOX 1898, MONTEREY, CA, 93942-1898  
CLMN Number of Claims: 28  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 759

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . disease. Methods are provided for treating symptoms of dermatological diseases with such a pharmacological composition. Biological dressings including tincture of **benzoin** and clotrimazole are shown to be efficacious for the long-term amelioration of symptoms of athlete's foot.

SUMM . . . symptoms relating to dermatological diseases and those affecting mucous membranes. The invention is exemplified by biological dressings comprising tincture of **benzoin** and clotrimazole for the treatment of athlete's foot.

SUMM [0009] In medicine, tincture of **benzoin** and **mastic gum** (Mastisol) have been employed to form a sticky coating on skin prior to the placement of adhesive preparations. Tincture of **benzoin** has also been used to form a biologic dressing over superficial cutaneous wounds as well as aphthous ulcers (canker sores). However, the general use of gum resins, such as **mastic gum** and **benzoin gum**, as semi-permanently applied carriers for increasing the efficacy and usefulness of topological of

SUMM pharmacological agents has not been disclosed.

[0010] A tincture of **benzoin** has been used with podophyllin resin (10-25%) in the treatment of genital warts. It is considered by many to be. . . (see U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,063,065 and 5,167,649). Unfortunately, podophyllin resin is toxic, and even when applied in a tincture of **benzoin**, this agent must be removed by rigorous washing 1 to 6 hours post-application. Due to the problems associated with using podophyllin resin in tincture of **benzoin**, other carriers have been sought. As an example, in the treatment of genital warts, Goh, et al. (Singapore Med J (1998) 39:17-19) reports that podophyllin prepared in 0.25% **ethanol** can be self-applied and is as efficacious as podophyllin prepared in tincture of **benzoin** and applied in the clinic. Use of tincture of **benzoin** as a biological bandage with compounds that it is desirable to have in long contact with the skin has not. . .

SUMM . . . pharmacological composition that is formed by drying on the skin a pharmacologic composition comprised of a gum resin, such as **benzoin** or **mastic gum**, a pharmacologically active agent and topically acceptable volatile solvent, such as **ethanol**. The biologic dressing forms a protective coating at the site(s) on the skin or mucosal membrane exhibiting symptoms of the. . . including skin a penetration enhancer in the pharmacologic composition. The biological bandage is easily removed using a solvent such as **ethanol**. Since the coating that contains the medication stays in place until such deliberate removal, the effectiveness of the treatment is. . .

SUMM . . . being treated. A further advantage of the subject invention is that various of the gum resins that find use, including **benzoin** and mastisol, are already approved for human use and have been tested and found to be safe for topical application. . .

SUMM . . . may be prepared by synthetic means (see for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,644,049, 5,429,590 and 4,307,717). Preferred gum resins include **benzoin** resinous exudate harvested from Styracaceae trees, including **Benzoin** Siam from *Styrax tonkinensis* and **Benzoin** Sumatra from *Styrax benzoin*. Tincture of **benzoin** and **benzoin** compound tincture is readily available through numerous commercial sources, including many drug stores and suppliers of surgical goods. Another resinous. . . exudate that is preferred and is commonly used in the medical arts for enhancing the adherence of surgical bandages, is **mastic gum**, which is harvested from *Pistacia lentiscus*. A tincture of **mastic gum** (Mastisol) is produced by Ferndale Laboratories in Ferndale, Mich. and is also available through suppliers of surgical goods. Other gum. . .

SUMM . . . and the pharmacological agent on the skin. Volatile solvents for use in the subject compositions include alcohols such as methanol, **ethanol**, propanol, and isopropanol, and ketones, such as acetone. Other evaporative compounds may also find use, so long as they are. . . or 80%, or as much as about 90% of the total composition. A particularly preferred composition is a tincture of **benzoin**, which is comprised of **benzoin** in about 60%, 70%, 80% or 90% **ethanol**.

SUMM . . . day to realize symptomatic relief. The composition conveniently can be removed at will, by application of an appropriate solvent, normally **ethanol**. The composition can also be removed by scrubbing with soap and water.

DETD Treatment of Athlete's Foot (*Tinea pedis*) with a Gum Resin-based Biological Dressing Comprised of Tincture of **Benzoin** and **Clotrimazole**

DETD [0041] Tincture of **benzoin** compositions are produced with standard tincture of **benzoin** (3M, Minneapolis, Minn.). Replicated experiments were performed with a composition comprising

tincture of **benzoin** with 60% alcohol plus 1% clotrimazole. To determine efficacy in treating athlete's foot, the **benzoin** /clotrimazole composition was applied to cases of athlete's foot, replicated 5 times. In each replicate, the composition led to complete clearance. . . Minimal lint from the socks was noted on the coating where the composition was applied but was easily removed with **ethanol**. Efficacy of the **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition was compared to controls of tincture of **benzoin** alone and no treatment. The **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition provided symptomatic relief and led to healing more quickly than tincture of **benzoin** alone, though tincture of **benzoin** alone improved symptoms and signs more quickly when compared to no treatment. This is likely due to the fact that the sticky coating from the tincture tends to repel moisture. Efficacy of the **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition also was compared to commercially available medications such as Lamisil.RTM., Lotrimin.RTM., Mycelex.RTM. and Tinactin.RTM.. In comparison, the **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition greatly decreased the time necessary for treatment compared to formulations of each of the commercial medications, particularly when the commercial medications were administered in the form of powder, liquid, solution, spray or gel. The **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition also decreased the time necessary for treatment when compared to cream versions of the above medications and was much. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said gum resin comprises **benzoin**.

3. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said topically acceptable volatile solvent comprises **ethanol**.

4. The composition according to claim 3, wherein said topically acceptable volatile solvent is **ethanol** and comprises about 60% to 90% of said composition.

14. A pharmacological composition comprising: a) a **benzoin**; b) **clotrimazole**; and c) **ethanol**.

27. A pharmacological composition comprising: a) a **benzoin**; b) 1% **clotrimazole**; and c) 60% **ethanol**.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

AN 2003:119745 USPATFULL

TI Chronotherapeutic dosage forms and methods of treatment using chronotherapy

IN Baichwal, Anand R., Wappingers Falls, NY, UNITED STATES

Woodcock, Paul, Brookfield, CT, UNITED STATES

Higgins, Raymond, New Milford, CT, UNITED STATES

Cobb, Jaclyn, Niantic, CT, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003082230 A1 20030501

AI US 2002-99461 A1 20020313 (10)

PRAI US 2001-275382P 20010313 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP Davidsin, Davidson & Kappel, LLC, 14th Floor, 485 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY, 10018

CLMN Number of Claims: 58

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 4102

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . invention include but are not limited to acacia catechu, salai

guggal, indian boddellum, copaiba gum, asafetida, cambi gum, Enterolobium cyclocarpum, **mastic gum**, **benzoin gum**, sandarac, gambier gum, butea frondosa (Flame of Forest Gum), myrrh, konjak mannan, guar gum, welan gum, gellan gum, tara.

SUMM . . . organic, aqueous, or a mixture of an organic and an aqueous solvent. The organic solvents may be, e.g., isopropyl alcohol, **ethanol**, and the like, with or without water.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

AN 2003:99227 USPATFULL

TI Gum resin as a carrier for topical application of pharmacologically active agents

IN Battaglia, Alex, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES

Beim, Eva, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003068331 A1 20030410

AI US 2002-279704 A1 20021023 (10)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-53313, filed on 18 Jan 2002, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-299377P 20010618 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP Rae-Venter Law Group, P.C., PO Box 1898, Monterey, CA, 93942-1898

CLMN Number of Claims: 32

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 895

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . disease. Methods are provided for treating symptoms of dermatological diseases with such a pharmacological composition. Biological dressings including tincture of **benzoin** and clotrimazole are shown to be efficacious for the long-term amelioration of symptoms of athlete's foot.

SUMM . . . symptoms relating to dermatological diseases and those affecting mucous membranes. The invention is exemplified by biological dressings comprising tincture of **benzoin** and clotrimazole for the treatment of athlete's foot.

SUMM [0009] In medicine, tincture of **benzoin** and **mastic gum** (Mastisol) have been employed to form a sticky coating on skin prior to the placement of adhesive preparations. Tincture of **benzoin** has also been used to form a biologic dressing over superficial cutaneous wounds as well as aphous ulcers (canker sores). However, the general use of gum resins, such as **mastic gum** and **benzoin gum**, as semi-permanently applied carriers for increasing the efficacy and usefulness of topological of pharmacological agents has not been disclosed.

SUMM [0010] A tincture of **benzoin** has been used with podophyllin resin (10-25%) in the treatment of genital warts. It is considered by many to be. . . (see U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,063,065 and 5,167,649). Unfortunately, podophyllin resin is toxic, and even when applied in a tincture of **benzoin**, this agent must be removed by rigorous washing 1 to 6 hours post-application. Due to the problems associated with using podophyllin resin in tincture of **benzoin**, other carriers have been sought. As an example, in the treatment of genital warts, Goh, et al. (Singapore Med J (1998) 39:17-19) reports that podophyllin prepared in 0.25% **ethanol** can be self-applied and is as efficacious as podophyllin prepared in tincture of **benzoin** and applied in the clinic. Use of tincture of **benzoin** as a biological bandage with compounds that it is desirable to have in long contact with the skin has not. . .

SUMM . . . pharmacological composition that is formed by drying on the skin a pharmacologic composition comprised of a gum resin, such as **benzoin** or **mastic gum** or other composition

that can form a barrier film on the skin, such as compositions that are used as skin wound sealing agents, a pharmacologically active agent and topically acceptable volatile solvent, such as **ethanol**. The biologic dressing forms a protective coating at the site(s) on the skin or mucosal membrane exhibiting symptoms of the. . . including skin a penetration enhancer in the pharmacologic composition. The biological bandage is easily removed using a solvent such as **ethanol**.

Since the coating that contains the medication stays in place until such deliberate removal, the effectiveness of the treatment is. . .

SUMM [0014] Further advantages of the subject invention include that various of the gum resins that find use, including **benzoin** and **mastisol**, and wound sealing agents are already approved for human use and have been tested and found to be. . .

SUMM . . . may be prepared by synthetic means (see for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,644,049, 5,429,590 and 4,307,717). Preferred gum resins include **benzoin** resinous exudate harvested from *Styracaceae* trees, including **Benzoin** Siam from *Styrax Tonkinensis* and **Benzoin** Sumatra from *Styrax Benzoin*. Tincture of **benzoin** and **benzoin** compound tincture is readily available through numerous commercial sources, including many drug stores and suppliers of surgical goods. Another resinous. . . exudate that is preferred and is commonly used in the medical arts for enhancing the adherence of surgical bandages, is **mastic gum**, which is harvested from *Pistacia lentiscus*. A tincture of **mastic gum** (**Mastisol**) is produced by Ferndale Laboratories in Ferndale, Mich. and is also available through suppliers of surgical goods. Other gum. . .

SUMM . . . and the pharmacological agent on the skin. Volatile solvents for use in the subject compositions include alcohols such as methanol, **ethanol**, propanol, and isopropanol, and ketones, such as acetone. Other evaporative compounds may also find use, so long as they are. . . or 80%, or as much as about 90% of the total composition. A particularly preferred composition is a tincture of **benzoin**, which is comprised of **benzoin** in about 60%, 70%, 80% or 90% **ethanol**.

SUMM . . . day to realize symptomatic relief. The composition conveniently can be removed at will, by application of an appropriate solvent, normally **ethanol**. The composition can also be removed by scrubbing with soap and water.

DETD [0049] Treatment of Athlete's Foot (*Tinea Pedis*) with a Gum Resin-Based Biological Dressing Comprised of Tincture of **Benzoin** and **Clotrimazole**

DETD [0050] Tincture of **benzoin** compositions are produced with standard tincture of **benzoin** (3M, Minneapolis, Minn.). Replicated experiments were performed with a composition comprising tincture of **benzoin** with 60% alcohol plus 1% clotrimazole. To determine efficacy in treating athlete's foot, the **benzoin** /clotrimazole composition was applied to cases of athlete's foot, replicated 5 times. In each replicate, the composition led to complete clearance. . . Minimal lint from the socks was noted on the coating where the composition was applied but was easily removed with **ethanol**. Efficacy of the **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition was compared to controls of tincture of **benzoin** alone and no treatment. The **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition provided symptomatic relief and led to healing more quickly than tincture of **benzoin** alone, though tincture of **benzoin** alone improved symptoms and signs more quickly when compared to no treatment. This is likely due to the fact that the sticky coating from the tincture tends to repel moisture. Efficacy of the **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition also was compared to commercially available medications such as Lamisil.RTM., Lotrimin.RTM., Mycelex.RTM. and Tinactin.RTM.. In comparison, the **benzoin**/clotrimazole

composition greatly decreased the time necessary for treatment compared to formulations of each of the commercial medications, particularly when the commercial medications were administered in the form of powder, liquid, solution, spray or gel. The **benzoin**/clotrimazole composition also decreased the time necessary for treatment when compared to cream versions of the above medications and was much.

CLM What is claimed is:

2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said gum resin comprises **benzoin**.

3. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said topically acceptable volatile solvent comprises **ethanol**.

4. The composition according to claim 3, wherein said topically acceptable volatile solvent is **ethanol** and comprises about 60% to 90% of said composition.

14. A pharmacological composition comprising: a) a **benzoin**; b) clotrimazole; and c) **ethanol**.

27. A pharmacological composition comprising: a) a **benzoin**; b) 1% clotrimazole; and c) 60% **ethanol**.

29. A unit dosage form comprising: a) a **benzoin**; b) from about 0.5% to about 2% clotrimazole ; and c) 60% **ethanol**.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:29:21 ON 01 JUL 2003)

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L1 3 S MASTIC GUM AND BENZOIN AND ETHANOL

=> s mastic gum and benzoin and alcohol?

23 FILES SEARCHED...

L2 4 MASTIC GUM AND BENZOIN AND ALCOHOL?

=> d 12 1-4

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL

AN 2003:145922 USPATFULL

TI Gum resin as a carrier for topical application of pharmacologically active agents

IN Battaglia, Alex, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003099666 A1 20030529

AI US 2002-53313 A1 20020118 (10)

PRAI US 2001-299377P 20010618 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 759

INCL INCLM: 424/195.180

INCLS: 514/383.000; 514/397.000

NCL NCLM: 424/195.180

NCLS: 514/383.000; 514/397.000

IC [7]

ICM: A61K031-665

ICS: A61K031-4196; A61K031-4178  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL  
AN 2003:119745 USPATFULL  
TI Chronotherapeutic dosage forms and methods of treatment using  
chronotherapy  
IN Baichwal, Anand R., Wappingers Falls, NY, UNITED STATES  
Woodcock, Paul, Brookfield, CT, UNITED STATES  
Higgins, Raymond, New Milford, CT, UNITED STATES  
Cobb, Jaclyn, Niantic, CT, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003082230 A1 20030501  
AI US 2002-99461 A1 20020313 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-275382P 20010313 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 4102  
INCL INCLM: 424/470.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/470.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K009-26  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL  
AN 2003:99227 USPATFULL  
TI Gum resin as a carrier for topical application of pharmacologically  
active agents  
IN Battaglia, Alex, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
Beim, Eva, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003068331 A1 20030410  
AI US 2002-279704 A1 20021023 (10)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-53313, filed on 18 Jan 2002,  
PENDING  
PRAI US 2001-299377P 20010618 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 895  
INCL INCLM: 424/195.180  
INCLS: 514/397.000; 514/254.070  
NCL NCLM: 424/195.180  
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/254.070  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K031-496  
ICS: A61K031-4178  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL  
AN 2002:287176 USPATFULL  
TI Devices and methods for the release of volatile substances and  
applications thereof  
IN Fotinos, Spiros, Athens, GREECE  
PI US 2002160035 A1 20021031  
AI US 2002-84264 A1 20020226 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-272178P 20010228 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 564  
INCL INCLM: 424/443.000  
INCLS: 424/411.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/443.000  
NCLS: 424/411.000  
IC [7]

ICM: A61K009-70

ICS: A01N025-34

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 12 4 kwic

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL

DETD . . . Mandarin, Mimosa, Orange, Petigrain, Sandalwood, Myrrh, Juniper, Cardomon, Vetivert, Cedarwood, Cypress, Thyme, Peppermint, Rosemary, Eucalyptus, Litsea cubeba, Fennel, Birch, Hysop, **Benzoin**, Lemon and Pimento and Ginger. Volatile compositions for use in a patch for acting as insect repellants include citronella, basil. . . citral, benzil, benzylbenzoate, N-butyacetanilide, Idalone, (FMC Corp, USA) N-diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET), dimethyl carbate derivatives of cyclohexanol, 2-ethyl-2-butyl-1,3-propandiol, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-hexandiol and similar higher **alcohols**, butyl esters or bicarboxylic acid of the formula H.<sub>n</sub>C.<sub>9</sub> where n is an integer between 2 and 6 and mixtures. . .

DETD . . . Other polysaccharides include as cellulose and cellulose derivatives; cyclodextran, gums such as arabic gum, tragacanth gum, chatti gum, karaya gum **mastic gum**; or gums produced by a microbial growth and fermentation such as xanthan gum, gellan gum. An entirely natural sheet, such. . .

=> s podophyllum and benzoin and alcohol?

28 FILES SEARCHED...

L3 2 PODOPHYLLUM AND BENZOIN AND ALCOHOL?

=> d 13 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL.

AN 92:97629 NAPRALERT

DN W03968

TI THE HERBALIST.HAMMOND BOOK COMPANY, HAMMOND INDIANA

AU ANON

SO BOOK (1931) p. 400PP-..

DT Journal; (Ethnomedical paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 280472

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ERICACEAE Genus: ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Species: UVA-URSI  
Common name(s): UVA-URSI; CRANBERRY, UPLAND; UPLAND CRANBERRY; BEARBERRY;  
ARBERRY

Organism part: DRIED LEAF

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): DIURETIC ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS A DIURETIC. SOAK LEAVES IN **ALCOHOL**,  
THEN EXTRACT SOAKED LEAVES IN A CUP OF WATER. DRINK COLD,  
2 TO 3 CUPS DAILY..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ASTRINGENT EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS AN ASTRINGENT. SOAK LEAVES IN **ALCOHOL**,  
THEN EXTRACT 1 TEASPOON SOAKED LEAVES IN A CUP OF WATER.  
DRINK COLD, 2 TO 3 CUPS DAILY..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: SCROPHULARIACEAE Genus: VERONICA STRUM Species:

VIRGINICUM

Common name(s): CULVER'S ROOT; CULVER'S PHYSIC; TALL SPEEDWELL; BLACK

ROOT; ROOT, BLACK; TALL VERONICA

Organism part: DRIED ROOT

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..

CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA, VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM AND

**PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM** ARE USED TOGETHER AS A

LAXATIVE IN FEVERS..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: BERBERIDACEAE Genus: **PODOPHYLLUM**

Species: PELTATUM

Common name(s): MAY APPLE

Organism part: DRIED RHIZOME

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..

CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA, VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM AND

**PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM** ARE USED TOGETHER AS A

LAXATIVE IN FEVERS..

ORGN Class: MONOCOT Family: ORCHIDACEAE Genus: CORALLORHIZA Species:

ODONTORHIZA

Common name(s): ROOT, CORAL; CRAWLEY; CORAL ROOT; CHICKENTOE;  
CLAW, DRAGON'S; DRAGON'S CLAW

Organism part: DRIED ROOT

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..

CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA, VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM AND

**PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM** ARE USED TOGETHER AS A

LAXATIVE IN FEVERS..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: RANUNCULACEAE Genus: HYDRASTIS Species: CANADENSIS

Common name(s): YELLOW PUCCOON; GOLDEN SEAL; ORANGEROOT; HYDRASTIS;  
SEAL, GOLDEN; YELLOWROOT; GROUND RASPBERRY;  
RASPBERRY, GROUND; PUCCOON, YELLOW

Organism part: DRIED ROOT

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ETHANOL PREFERENCE

DECREASED

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS AND COPTIS TRIFOLIA IN EQUAL PARTS  
IN A DECOCTION. USED TO DECREASE APPETITE FOR

**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES..**

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: RANUNCULACEAE Genus: COPTIS Species: TRIFOLIA

Common name(s): GOLD THREAD; ROOT, YELLOW; CANKER ROOT; ROOT, CANKER;  
YELLOW ROOT; MOUTH ROOT; ROOT, MOUTH; THREAD, GOLD

Organism part: DRIED ENTIRE PLANT

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ETHANOL PREFERENCE

DECREASED

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS AND COPTIS TRIFOLIA IN EQUAL PARTS  
IN A DECOCTION USED TO DECREASE APPETITE FOR

**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES..**

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: BERBERIDACEAE Genus: **PODOPHYLLUM**  
Species: **PELTATUM**  
Common name(s): MANDRAKE; RACCOON BERRY; MAY APPLE; WILD LEMON  
Organism part: DRIED ROOT  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS A RELIABLE CATHARTIC AND HYDRAGOGUE. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. TAKE 1 TEASPOON AS REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): SIALAGOGUE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS A SIALAGOGUE. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON OF INFUSION AS REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS AN ANTHELMINTIC. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON OF INFUSION AS REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS AN ALTERATIVE. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON AS REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): EMETIC ACTIVITY  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS AN EMETIC. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON AS REQUIRED..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: LAURACEAE Genus: **LINDERA** Species: **BENZOIN**  
Synonym(s): **LAURUS BENZOIN**  
Common name(s): FEVERBUSH; BUSH, BENJAMIN; FEVERWOOD; SPICEBUSH; BENJAMIN BUSH  
Organism part: DRIED TWIG  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ANTIPYRETIC ACTIVITY  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS A FEBRIFUGE..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): VERMIFUGE ACTIVITY  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS A VERMIFUGE..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: SALICACEAE Genus: **POPULUS** Species: **CANDICANS**  
Common name(s): **POPULUS CANDICANS; GILEAD, BALM; BALM GILEAD**  
Organism part: DRIED BUDS  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): EXPECTORANT ACTIVITY  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED FOR COUGHS. SOAK BUDS IN **ALCOHOL** TO DISSOLVE RESIN. THEN STEEP 1 TEASPOON OF BUDS IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. COOL, DRINK 1 CUP A DAY..

TI Pharmaceutical gel and aerosol formulations and methods to administer the same to skin and mucosal surfaces  
IN Osborne, David W., Fort Collins, CO, United States  
Mumper, Russell J., Lexington, KY, United States  
PA Axrix Laboratories, Inc., Fort Collins, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6432415 B1 20020813  
AI US 1999-466380 19991217 (9)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 1677  
INCL INCLM: 424/400.000  
INCLS: 424/401.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/400.000  
NCLS: 424/401.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K007-00  
EXF 424/401; 424/45; 424/443; 424/400  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL  
AN 2002:287176 USPATFULL  
TI Devices and methods for the release of volatile substances and applications thereof  
IN Fotinos, Spiros, Athens, GREECE  
PI US 2002160035 A1 20021031  
AI US 2002-84264 A1 20020226 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-272178P 20010228 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 564  
INCL INCLM: 424/443.000  
INCLS: 424/411.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/443.000  
NCLS: 424/411.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K009-70  
ICS: A01N025-34  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 12 4 kwic

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL  
DETD . . . Mandarin, Mimosa, Orange, Petigrain, Sandalwood, Myrrh, Juniper, Cardomon, Vetivert, Cedarwood, Cypress, Thyme, Peppermint, Rosemary, Eucalyptus, Litsea cubeba, Fennel, Birch, Hysop, **Benzoin**, Lemon and Pimento and Ginger. Volatile compositions for use in a patch for acting as insect repellants include citronella, basil. . . citral, benzil, benzylbenzoate, N-butylacetanilide, Idalone, (FMC Corp, USA) N-diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET), dimethyl carbate derivatives of cyclohexanol, 2-ethyl-2-butyl-1,3-propandiol, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-hexandiol and similar higher **alcohols**, butyl esters or bicarboxylic acid of the formula H.<sub>sub.9</sub>C.<sub>sub.4</sub>-O-OC-(CH.<sub>sub.2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CO-O-C.<sub>sub.4</sub>H.<sub>sub.9</sub> where n is an integer between 2 and 6 and mixtures. . .  
DETD . . . Other polysaccharides include as cellulose and cellulose derivatives; cyclodextran, gums such as arabic gum, tragacanth gum, chatti gum, karaya gum **mastic gum**; or gums produced by a microbial growth and fermentation such as xanthan gum, gellan gum. An entirely natural sheet, such. . .

=> s podophyllum and benzoin and alcohol?

28 FILES SEARCHED...

L3 2 PODOPHYLLUM AND BENZOIN AND ALCOHOL?

=> d 13 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL.  
AN 92:97629 NAPRALERT  
DN W03968  
TI THE HERBALIST:HAMMOND BOOK COMPANY, HAMMOND INDIANA  
AU ANON  
SO BOOK (1931) p. 400PP-..  
DT Journal; (Ethnomedical paper)  
LA ENGLISH  
CHC 280472  
ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ERICACEAE Genus: ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Species: UVA-URSI  
Common name(s): UVA-URSI; CRANBERRY, UPLAND; UPLAND CRANBERRY; BEARBERRY;  
ARBERRY

Organism part: DRIED LEAF  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): DIURETIC ACTIVITY  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS A DIURETIC. SOAK LEAVES IN **ALCOHOL**,  
THEN EXTRACT SOAKED LEAVES IN A CUP OF WATER. DRINK COLD,  
2 TO 3 CUPS DAILY..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ASTRINGENT EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): USED AS AN ASTRINGENT. SOAK LEAVES IN **ALCOHOL**,  
THEN EXTRACT 1 TEASPOON SOAKED LEAVES IN A CUP OF WATER.  
DRINK COLD, 2 TO 3 CUPS DAILY..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: SCROPHULARIACEAE Genus: VERONICA STRUM Species:  
**VIRGINICUM**  
Common name(s): CULVER'S ROOT; CULVER'S PHYSIC; TALL SPEEDWELL; BLACK  
ROOT; ROOT, BLACK; TALL VERONICA  
Organism part: DRIED ROOT  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..  
CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA, VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM AND  
**PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM** ARE USED TOGETHER AS A  
LAXATIVE IN FEVERS..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: BERBERIDACEAE Genus: **PODOPHYLLUM**  
Species: PELTATUM  
Common name(s): MAY APPLE  
Organism part: DRIED RHIZOME  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..  
CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA, VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM AND  
**PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM** ARE USED TOGETHER AS A  
LAXATIVE IN FEVERS..

ORGN Class: MONOCOT Family: ORCHIDACEAE Genus: CORALLORHIZA Species:  
**ODONTORHIZA**  
Common name(s): ROOT, CORAL; CRAWLEY; CORAL ROOT; CHICKENTOE;  
CLAW, DRAGON'S; DRAGON'S CLAW  
Organism part: DRIED ROOT  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..  
CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA, VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM AND  
**PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM** ARE USED TOGETHER AS A  
LAXATIVE IN FEVERS..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: RANUNCULACEAE Genus: HYDRASTIS Species: CANADENSIS  
Common name(s): YELLOW PUCCOON; GOLDEN SEAL; ORANGEROOT; HYDRASTIS;  
SEAL, GOLDEN; YELLOWROOT; GROUND RASPBERRY;  
RASPBERRY, GROUND; PUCCOON, YELLOW  
Organism part: DRIED ROOT  
Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN  
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ETHANOL PREFERENCE  
DECREASED  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT  
Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..  
HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS AND COPTIS TRIFOLIA IN EQUAL PARTS  
IN A DECOCTION. USED TO DECREASE APPETITE FOR  
**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES..**

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: RANUNCULACEAE Genus: COPTIS Species: TRIFOLIA  
Common name(s): GOLD THREAD; ROOT, YELLOW; CANKER ROOT; ROOT, CANKER;  
YELLOW ROOT; MOUTH ROOT; ROOT, MOUTH; THREAD, GOLD

Organism part: DRIED ENTIRE PLANT

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ETHANOL PREFERENCE  
DECREASED

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): EFFECTS DESCRIBED ARE FROM A MULTI-COMPONENT RX..  
HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS AND COPTIS TRIFOLIA IN EQUAL PARTS  
IN A DECOCTION USED TO DECREASE APPETITE FOR  
**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES..**

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: BERBERIDACEAE Genus: PODOPHYLLUM

Species: PELTATUM

Common name(s): MANDRAKE; RACCOON BERRY; MAY APPLE; WILD LEMON

Organism part: DRIED ROOT

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): LAXATIVE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS A RELIABLE CATHARTIC AND HYDRAGOGUE. STEEP A  
TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF BOILING WATER. TAKE 1 TEASPOON  
AS REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): SIALAGOGUE EFFECT  
Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS A SIALAGOGUE. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP  
OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON OF INFUSION AS  
REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ANTHELMINTIC  
ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS AN ANTHELMINTIC. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP  
OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON OF INFUSION AS  
REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): MISCELLANEOUS  
EFFECTS

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS AN ALTERATIVE. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP  
OF BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON AS REQUIRED..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): EMETIC ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS AN EMETIC. STEEP A TEASPOON OF ROOT IN A CUP OF  
BOILING WATER. TAKE A TEASPOON AS REQUIRED..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: LAURACEAE Genus: LINDERA Species: BENZOIN

Synonym(s): LAURUS BENZOIN

Common name(s): FEVERBUSH; BUSH, BENJAMIN; FEVERWOOD; SPICEBUSH; BENJAMIN  
BUSH

Organism part: DRIED TWIG

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): ANTIPIRETIC ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT H<sub>2</sub>O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS A FEBRIFUGE..

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): VERMIFUGE ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED AS A VERMIFUGE..

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: SALICACEAE Genus: POPULUS Species: CANDICANS

Common name(s): POPULUS CANDICANS; GILEAD, BALM; BALM GILEAD

Organism part: DRIED BUDS

Geographic area (GT): USA; AMN

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE. Classification (CC): EXPECTORANT ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT H2O EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED FOR COUGHS. SOAK BUDS IN **ALCOHOL** TO  
DISSOLVE RESIN. THEN STEEP 1TEASPOON OF BUDS IN A CUP OF  
BOILING WATER. COOL, DRINK 1 CUP A DAY..

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

AN 2002:201660 USPATFULL

TI Pharmaceutical gel and aerosol formulations and methods to administer  
the same to skin and mucosal surfaces

IN Osborne, David W., Fort Collins, CO, United States

Mumper, Russell J., Lexington, KY, United States

PA Axrix Laboratories, Inc., Fort Collins, CO, United States (U.S.  
corporation)

PI US 6432415 B1 20020813

AI US 1999-466380 19991217 (9)

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

LN.CNT 1677

INCL INCLM: 424/400.000

INCLS: 424/401.000

NCL NCLM: 424/400.000

NCLS: 424/401.000

IC [7]

ICM: A61K007-00

EXF 424/401; 424/45; 424/443; 424/400

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

=> SN 10/053,313s gum clotrimazole and alcohol?

SN IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.

For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter

"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s gum clotrimazole and alcohol?

35 FILES SEARCHED...

L4 0 GUM CLORTIMAZOLE AND ALCOHOL?

=> s gum and clotrimazole and alcohol?

L5 1 GUM AND CLORTIMAZOLE AND ALCOHOL?

=> d 15 1

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL

AN 94:19955 USPATFULL

TI Body cavity drug delivery with thermoreversible gels containing  
polyoxyalkylene copolymers

IN Viegas, Tacey X., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

Reeve, Lorraine E., Dexter, MI, United States

Levinson, Robert S., Chesterfield, MO, United States

PA Mediventures, Inc., Grosse Pointe Park, MI, United States (U.S.

corporation)  
 PI US 5292516 19940308  
 AI US 1991-790664 19911108 (7)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-517278, filed on 1 May 1990,  
 now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 FS Granted  
 LN.CNT 691  
 INCL INCLM: 424/423.000  
 INCLS: 424/486.000; 514/944.000; 523/105.000; 523/122.000; 252/315.100  
 NCL NCLM: 424/423.000  
 NCLS: 424/486.000; 514/944.000; 516/102.000; 516/104.000; 523/105.000;  
 523/122.000  
 IC [5]  
 ICM: A61K009-10  
 ICS: A61K047-34  
 EXF 424/78.08; 424/78.37; 424/423; 424/486; 514/772.1; 514/944; 523/105;  
 523/111; 523/122; 252/315.1  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 15 kwic

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . and other non-aqueous additives. Homogeneous, polyphase systems  
 can contain such additives as water insoluble high molecular weight  
 fatty acids and **alcohols**, fixed oils, volatile oils and waxes,  
 mono-, di-, and triglycerides, and synthetic, water insoluble polymers  
 without altering the functionality of. . .  
 DETD . . . compound initiator having at least two active hydrogens and  
 preferably, 2 to 6 active hydrogen atoms such as a polyhydric  
**alcohol**, containing from 2 to 10 carbon atoms and from 2 to 6  
 hydroxyl groups, heating said mixture to a temperature. . .  
 DETD . . . employed in the drug delivery vehicle are sodium bisulfite,  
 sodium thiosulfate, ascorbate, benzalkonium chloride, chlorobutanol,  
 thimerosal, phenylmercuric borate, parabens, benzyl **alcohol**,  
 phenylethanol and others. These agents may be present, generally, in  
 amounts of about 0.001% to about 5% by weight and. . .  
 DETD . . . or antiprotozoals, the following agents can be used:  
 polyoxyethylene nonylphenol, alkylaryl sulfonate, oxyquinolin sulfate,  
 miconazole nitrate, sulfanilamide, candididin, sulfisoxazole, mystatin,  
**clortrimazole**, metronidazole and the like and antiprotozoals such  
 as chloramphenicol, chloroquine, trimethoprim, sulfamethoxazole and the  
 like.  
 DETD . . . succinates and tromethamine (TRIS). Representative  
 preservatives are sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ascorbate,  
 benzalkonium chloride, chlorobutanol, thimerosal, phenylmercuric borate,  
 parabens, benzyl **alcohol** and phenylethanol.  
 DETD . . . succinates and tromethamine (TRIS). Representative  
 preservatives are sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ascorbate,  
 benzalkonium chloride, chlorobutanol, thimerosal, phenylmercuric,  
 borate, parabens, benzyl **alcohol** and phenylethanol.

Ingredient	Percent by Weight
Silver Sulfadiazine	1.0
Glycerin	0.25
Xanthan <b>Gum</b>	0.33
Poloxamer 407 (BASF)	18.66
Methyl/Propyl Parabens (9:1)	0.1
TRIS Maleate Buffer (0.05 molar)	

79.72

DETD The formulation was prepared by levigating silver sulfadiazine and glycerin in a glass mortar. Weighed amounts of xanthan **gum** paste (2.5% in a buffer portion) was added with continued levigation. The Poloxamer 407 and the methyl/propyl preservatives were.

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